

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 29, 1864.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Senate and House have adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the Enrollment bill, and the act only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The House amendment of the compensation clause, fixing the rate at three hundred dollars, is retained, but to operate only for one year. All persons enrolled, as subject to a draft, are to form but one class, the limit of age being from twenty to forty-five years. All able-bodied black men between these ages are to be enrolled; if a slave belonging to a loyal man shall be drafted, the latter is to receive a certificate thereof and a bounty of one hundred dollars, and the former is to become free. Free men of color who may be drafted or who volunteer are to be credited to the quota of their district. The exemptions are reduced to the following narrow limits: "Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged."

Congress, the other day, after having coaxed on the part of the Democrats, ordered 10,000 additional copies of Gen. McClellan's report to be printed. 100,000 copies ought to have been ordered, to meet the pressing demand for them. Every Congressman has received hundreds of applications, by letter, for copies of the report, and yet has less than one hundred to give. No official document ever before was so universally sought after. It shows that Gen. McClellan has this day the confidence of the people in a larger degree than any other public man.

It is stated that every member of the Senate Judiciary Committee believed the House resolution forfeiting the property of rebels beyond the life estate to be unconstitutional. The Committee reported against its passage.

The House Military Committee have been discussing the question of changing the Provost Marshal's office, to make the head of that office a Brigadier. The object, it is hinted, is to get rid of Col. Fry.

The National Convention.—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Chicago was held at the Tremont House on Wednesday evening week, and a committee of sixteen appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the holding, in July next, of the Democratic National Convention. W. F. Storey, of the Chicago Times, is the chairman of the committee.

The Abolition National Committee assembled at Washington on Monday last, Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, chairman, and Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, secretary. On consultation, they unanimously adopted a call for a National Convention to meet at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 7th day of June next, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. So it would seem that the efforts made to have the Convention meet at Gettysburg did not amount to much.

The Republican candidate, Dr. St. Clair, has been elected State Senator in the Indiana district, in place of Major White, but by a reduced majority.

Democratic Victory in Alabama.—The borough election took place in Alabama, on Friday week, and resulted, unexpectedly, in the election of the whole Democratic ticket.—This is a great triumph, and shows which way the wind blows.

In 1860 the Atlanta Southern Confederacy published a speech of General Grant, then in the rebel service. One of the passages in the speech was this:

"I can tell you how we did a whining Yankee out in Arkansas a few days ago. He got to making too free use of incendiary language. Our boys took him in hand. They carried him where a convenient and friendly limb protruded from the body of a sturdy oak. They fastened one end of the rope to the limb and the other around his neck and elevated him."

With a record like the above, was it seemly in General Grant to impute such unworthy motives to the Democratic party in his public speeches?

Life of General McClellan.—The "Life, Campaigns and Public Services of Major General George B. McClellan," from the time he first took the field in the war until he was finally relieved after the battle of Antietam, has just been published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. The volume contains a portrait of the General, and 200 pages of interesting reading matter. Price 50 cents.

Jobs Played Out.—The Albany Statesman, a Republican paper, says, "every branch of the government seems to be teeming with corruption, and what is still worse, praying hypocrites are preaching against exposing these recalcitration lest it may hurt the war." That joke is played out.

Expected Call for a New Draft.—The evidence multiply on all sides that we are to have a fresh proclamation from the President on the 10th of March, for a new draft in addition to that issued on the 1st of February.—Albany Journal.

Abolition orators in this State, last fall, said: "Elect Curtin and there will be no more drafts." Are these hypocrites to be again trusted?

MILITARY DAMAGES.

The bill now before the Legislature for war damages to sufferers in the border counties, is a supplement to the act of last session to pay claims for losses by Stuart's raid, &c.

The supplement enlarges the duties conferred on the appraisers under the original act, so as to embrace the ascertainment by them, of all damages and losses occasioned to the persons, and real and personal property, of citizens, by the insurgent forces in rebellion against the government since the commencement of the war; and also the ascertainment of damages occasioned by the militia in the service of the State, and within the limits of the State; thus covering all losses sustained by our citizens by the several invasions of the enemy, either from the enemy or our own troops.

The appraisers are empowered to administer oaths, and directed to reduce all testimony to writing, and return the same with their report to the Court of Common Pleas of the county. On the return of the report, the Court is directed to review, affirm, reverse, or set aside the report in whole, or in part, as may seem just and legal.

When all claims shall have been adjudicated by the appraisers and confirmed by the Court, all who have sustained losses resulting from the occupation of their lands, or for articles furnished to troops in the service of the State or of the United States, are to receive certificates of indebtedness bearing four per cent. interest, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually; said certificates being made redeemable in twenty years, or sooner, at the option of the State. Those who have sustained damages from the seizure of horses and other property taken and destroyed by them, are to receive like certificates, for the redemption of which a special tax of one-fourth million the dollar shall be levied and collected, and the money so raised be applied solely to their redemption.

Politics should not have been mixed up with the consideration of this bill in the Legislature. We had supposed that the people of these counties had suffered enough at the hands of the rebels to shield them from false and unmanly imputations and attacks by the "loyal" residing in other parts of the State, whose safe distance from the scenes of carnage and destruction secured them against alarms and losses.—But, not so. There seem to be a few men in the House, who, judging from their course, are either determined to kill the bill or make it so obnoxious that none but the blackest of their own party would avail themselves of it. To say the least, this is a small business, and should have no other effect than to recoil upon all who engage in it. Whilst Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, a high-toned gentleman and a Democrat, deals with the bill only on its merits, and brings to bear upon it only truth, reason and right, the bombastic Alleman, of Danphin—the who played Colonel to a six-months' regiment here after the fight, and exercised his valor in fashioning most sweeping and unbecoming oaths to be administered to persons desiring to visit the hospitals, not to mention other equally gallant and brilliant manifestations of his supreme authority—meets the question, not with a single argument or a common sense view of any sort, but with a rehash of old and exploded slanders upon Democratic citizens, slanders which have long since been proven false if not malicious, and which sensible men of his own party, who could not escape a correct knowledge of the facts, have been ashamed of, and have denounced as childish and absurd and not possibly true.

The speech of Mr. Sharpe, on Wednesday evening, was powerful—clear in the detail of facts and convincing in argument. He asked the relief not as a matter of grace, but of right. The speech was well received, and we hope his labors, together with those of many other right-thinking members, will lead to the passage of the bill in such a shape as shall be fair and acceptable, and not discriminating and odious. The sufferings of our people from one of the most gigantic invasions and destructive battles of the war, demand this righteous measure of relief at the hands of their non-suffering sister counties.

Ben. Butler says he wants no more chaplains in the army. He says they are apt to skulk behind, consoling the "rebel" widows. Ben. doubtless desires to monopolize that part of the business himself.

The N. Y. Tribune is opposed to Lincoln and will probably support Chase.

A Dialogal Convention.—Jacob Bucher, an abolitionist of Lebanon county, resigned his office on Monday last. He was violently opposed to the appropriation of any money by the county for bounties to avoid the draft, and when he saw that his two associate Commissioners were determined to vote the bounties and make a loan of \$100,000 for their payment, he repudiated all connection with the transaction by resigning. Mr. Jacob Bucher was appointed in his place. As Lebanon is a strictly "loyal" county, and Mr. Bucher a "loyal" Abolitionist in his politics, his stubborn resistance to the military necessities of the Government cannot be charged to that monstrous crime of the day, which the Simon Pure loyalists call "Copperheadism."

A monster cannon, probably the largest in the world, was cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 11th inst. It was a 20-inch Columbiad, and the weight of the metal used in casting it was 72,000 pounds. It is calculated that the same will reduce the gun to a weight of 115,000 pounds when finished. It will throw a solid shot of 1,000 pounds, or a shell of 700 pounds. The charge of powder will vary from 65 to 80 pounds.

No Time for Condemns.—Army teachers are proverbial for their scientific volubility, with which they gear. A teacher with the Cumberland army not long ago got stuck in the mud, and he let fly a stream of profane epithets that would have astonished "our army in Flanders" even. A chaplain passing at the time was greatly shocked.

"My friend," said he to the teacher, "do you know who did for sinners?"

"Don't you condemn him. Don't you see I'm stuck in the mud?"

Prentiss of the Louisville Journal says: These clergymen are certain to be unable to refuse to pray for Mr. Lincoln. We ought all to pray for the poor, and he is a mighty poor President."

Some dialogal was propounded the following: When Lincoln Abolitionism was up the hill, and when the last dollar, the quarry arises what is to become of the bondholder?

Republican Definition of freedom—Liberating negroes and locking up white men.

THE PLOT THICKENING.

Uncle Abraham Assailed in Front and Rear—Treason in the Camp.

We have endeavored as far as possible to keep the public advised of the movements in the Abolition ranks hostile to Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination. We have quoted from leading journals of that party, in the East and in the West, articles so severe in their censure and direct in their attacks upon the President, denouncing him as a traitor, incompetent for the high position he fills, and going so far as even to question his honesty, that had they originally appeared in a Democratic paper, would have subjected it to the charge of treason, and pointed it out as a fitful and fitful violence. But what we have heretofore published is light and inoffensive in comparison with what we have now to lay before our readers.

Hitherto it has only been certain newspapers and individuals prominent certainly, but probably impelled to the work of opposition by disappointed ambition, chagrin at not finding themselves as important and influential as they expected, or by other causes which, explained, would have deprived their efforts of any effect upon the popular mind.

But now we have the Abolition National Executive Committee in the field, secretly working, through their chairman, S. C. Pomeroy, to leave Mr. Lincoln "out in the cold," and nominate a new man as their candidate for the presidency. The plot is evidently thickening, the revolution is assuming not only shape, but formidable proportions, and unless the "oldjoker" puts himself upon the plea of "military necessity" and uses the "war-power" against these his recent friends, he will soon find himself powerless to control the nomination upon which he has so much set his heart as to violate the Constitution and prolong the war in order to accomplish it.

We are indebted to the Washington Constitutional Union for the following highly important secret circular, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, will cause more trembling and confusion in the Abolition camp than General Gilmore's Greek fire, shells and hot shot did among the Charleston rebels:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1864.—The movement recently made throughout the country, to secure the re-nomination of President Lincoln, render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union, who differ from the policy of his administration.

So long as the efforts made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present administration, then it is conscientiously bound to the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor and purity and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

In the behalf of whose this communication is made, we have thoroughly surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That, even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him.

2. That, should he be re-elected, his manifest tendency towards materialism and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during his whole administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed as to render the application of the "one-term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican institutions.

4. That we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years than are combined in any other available candidate; his record, clear and unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability, and an administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase, unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that the friends of the present administration are in no condition to manifest its magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful efforts to develop it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

For these reasons, the friends of Mr. Chase have determined to present him as their candidate for the next four years. A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere most effectively to promote his elevation to the presidency. We wish to see hearty co-operation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the government during the first period of its new life which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, reduce the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and in all things, make our American nationality the latest example for imitation which human progress has ever achieved.

If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information.

Very respectfully, S. C. POMEROY, Chairman National Executive Committee.

This bill will be perceived as a Chase movement—and as Mr. C. is at the head of the Treasury Department, from whence issue all the greenbacks, and has, besides, control of the new National Bank enterprise, it may be fairly assumed that the revolutionists who have hoisted his flag and taken the field under it, will not be defeated for want of funds. His friends can say of him what the friends of Lincoln cannot—that he is a gentleman and a man of ability and firmness—and this, at the present time, when the want of brains at Washington in the heads where the brains ought to be, is so universally felt and acknowledged, will have its weight on the public mind and go far towards determining the action of the convention by which finally the fate of the different candidates will be determined.

Let the ball roll on. Things have been brought to so bad a pass under Lincoln's imbecile and reckless administration, that any change must be for the better. In the

belief we hail with pleasure the signs of revolt in the Abolition ranks which are becoming every day more numerous and distinct.—Patriot & Union.

[From the Washington Cor. of the N. Y. World.]

MRS. LINCOLN'S BOUQUET TO MRS. FERNANDO WOOD.

Mrs. Lincoln's housekeeper has been laboring with the correspondents of the New York journals here to convince them that her mistress did not send to Mrs. Wood the superb bouquet which adorned her parlors on evening of the 1st. Presumably why Mrs. Lincoln desires to shift this "responsibility," I do not know. The assertion, of course, however widely published, would only cause derision here that she did not send the bouquet, for her private card remained suspended upon the flowers all the evening, labeled "Mrs. Wood, with the compliments of Mrs. Lincoln." It is true, however, that the flowers did not come from "my dear Watt's" conservatory, but from the White House greenhouse. Mrs. Wood was also indebted to Mrs. Lincoln for the services of the marine band.

THE FREMONT MOVEMENT.

Mr. Lincoln is greatly annoyed, he is even alarmed, at the Fremont movement. All the western German papers—the eastern, for want matter—are full of denunciations of him, and applause of the Pathfinder.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

The friends of Secretary Chase are working like beavers, confident of bringing in their candidate ahead on the home stretch. The Secretary is their first choice, and they have no second choice.

THE LINCOLN MOVEMENT.

Mr. Lincoln feels a little shaky as to his presidential prospects. They are not so promising as they were. He would dismiss Secretary Chase if he dared, and says so to his intimates. He does not, however, say so to the public. He knows that Mr. Seward is only fooling him, and means to throw whatever influence he can accumulate in behalf of General Banks.

LINCOLN FOR A SECOND TERM.

Wilkes' New York Spirit of the Times is a sporting paper with an immense weekly circulation. It is understood to be in the interest of Mr. Chase for the next Presidency. Like the New York Ledger, it comes out in remonstrance against the succession of Mr. Lincoln, advocates the one-term principle as the only way in which the nation can be saved from despotism, and shows a definite and decided breaking away from Mr. Seward's policy, that Abraham Lincoln must be President until the rebellion ceases. The Spirit of the Times reviews the manner in which Lincoln has been manipulated by Seward and Thurlow Weed; and how, with the success, step by step, from conservatism into Jacobinism, until he is almost ready to proclaim himself a despot and change the Republic into an Empire. It says:

"All this has been brought about in the most consistent and unflinching manner, by the corrupting temptations of the double term; and we may judge somewhat of the dreadful vigor of that demagogic influence by the fact, that the patronage of the Government is not only being squandered at this moment to denounce Mr. Lincoln, but that the Government is engaged, at late, in granting pardons to military rebels, who are above the high-water mark of the amnesty proclamation, in order that they may come within our lines and electorally to carry out his personal purposes."

The Daily News, of Philadelphia, an out-and-out Abolition paper, says that "under, as well as a just appreciation of its duties as a public journal, requires that it should state that in its own political household the elements of discord are much more than generally supposed." We think so too. Let Democrats prepare; the light of better days is dawning.

The Secret of the Florida Movement.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald refers to the recent Florida expedition as a curious development of Executive interference in military affairs. It is said that upon hearing of the movement, General Halleck was quite taken by surprise, and wrote to General Grant to know what he was doing at Jacksonville, a place that had been three times in our possession and was not considered worth holding, and asking how he came to go there, not only without orders, but without the knowledge and contrary to the positive instructions of the Secretary of War and General Halleck.

English General Gilmore is said to have enclosed a letter of instruction to the President, transmitted to him by Mr. Hay, late private secretary to Mr. Lincoln, directing the movement to be made. Since this statement has been in circulation it is rumored that the expedition was intended simply for the occupation of Florida for the benefit of the rebel cause, and that Lincoln delegates to the National Convention, and that of John Hay to Congress. The cost of the operation to the government is estimated at about one million of dollars.

Extraneous.—A correspondent writes from the national Capital that the beauties of these extravagant war times may be well observed in the affluence in which some Government employees revel. The avenue and hotel bars are nightly filled. Wealthy and vulgar society, who existed on \$400 salary or something of the kind, now own their span of "bloods," a private coachman and all the concomitants.—There is nothing here but revelry, night and day.

During the reception at the White House on Tuesday evening, Dr. Augusta, the colored surgeon for the District colored regiment, dressed in his major's uniform, and Assistant Surgeon Abbott (colored, of the same regiment), paid their respects to the President, and were kindly received by him. The world moves!

Greets in Greensburg.—The Abolitionists of Greensburg, on Monday last week, instigated a number of soldiers belonging to Company B, of the 24th Pennsylvania regiment, to make an attack on the office of the Greensburg Democrat and also on the Kitting House, but they were ingloriously repulsed, and it required such effort to save the property of the vile political hacks who had instigated the outrage. The conspirators were brought up from Mount Pleasant for the special purpose of doing the dirty work of these scoundrels.

Albany, Feb. 25.—In the Democratic State Convention to-day a full list of delegates to the National Convention was selected. Those at large are Horatio Seymour, Dean Richmond, Isaac Butts and August Belmont.

A war so fierce in its character broke out among the members of the Maryland Church in Baltimore, lately, that Marshal Vannostand was called on to have a force raised at the edifice. Serious fears were at one time entertained that a personal conflict would take place between the members of the congregation, and the aid of the police was accordingly invoked and preserved. We are glad the least touched at this outbreak among the parishioners of these congregations. They have taught but war and strife from the pulpit from Sabbath to Sabbath, and of course feel a little inclined to carry out the doctrine practically.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Save Notes, with all other blanks, can be had at this office.

The Democrats of Straban township are requested to meet at Hunterstown, on Saturday, March 5th, at 1 o'clock, to settle a township ticket.

The German Reformed congregation of this place have extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Deatrick, of Fayetteville, to become their pastor.

On Wednesday last, on motion of R. G. McCrory, Esq., J. Harvey White was admitted to the practice of the law, after passing a very creditable examination.

W. W. Wright, Esq., formerly of this county, has been appointed Chief Engineer of Railroad Construction in the Department of the Mississippi.

Mr. John T. McIlhenny has resigned his position as Commissioner of the Board of Education of this district, and Mr. John Culp, instead of C. C. entered upon his duties on Monday last.

Mr. Samuel Herbst has purchased the property of Mrs. King, on Chambersburg street, for \$1,800 each.

The Michigan legislature proposes to appropriate \$2,500 towards laying out and beautifying that part of the Gettysburg Cemetery allotted to that State.

The 22d of February passed off here without any special demonstration. Theatres were closed and flags thrown to the breeze in all parts of the town, as usual.

The fair to be held in Baltimore in April promises to be a grand affair. This county is solicited to contribute. Relics of the battle here will be especially acceptable. They may be left at the Post Office, in Gettysburg, or sent directly to Mrs. Phelps, Corresponding Secretary, at Baltimore.

A distressing accident occurred in this place on Monday last. Several boys, aged about 15 years, were amusing themselves with a piece of an old gun from the battle-field, (shooting mark, we believe,) when the contents of one of the discharges entered the head of a little colored girl, who was near the spot, inflicting a mortal wound in the head. She died on Wednesday, aged about 7 years.

At the Orphan's Court, last week, the application of Harriet Bout, convicted at the January term of the larceny of clothing from Catherine Riggle, was argued. The motion was denied, and the defendant sentenced to the County Jail for three months.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The March number of this favorite monthly has just come to hand, and looks as bright and beautiful as the first flowers of May. The illustrations will do no discredit to Godey—and that is saying a good deal—and the entire contents are fresh and sparkling as dew drops. We need not particularize, for to be appreciated the Book must be seen. The terms of the magazine remain as usual—three copies for \$7.00 and two copies for \$5.00—three copies for \$3.00, and larger clubs in proportion.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Germ Reformed Sabbath School, on Monday evening, was a decided success. Staging large enough to accommodate the whole school was erected in front of the pulpit—whilst in the rear of it, there was a portrait of the immortal Washington. The stage was decorated with flags and evergreens. The exercises, which were of an unusually interesting character, were listened to with the deepest gratification by a very large and appreciative audience—and well they might feel pleased, because rarely have Sabbath school scholars acquitted themselves with more credit, either to themselves, their superintendents, or their teachers. The following was the programme on this occasion:

Singing—"Hymning Offerings," by S. School. Prayer, by Mr. Fair. Singing—"Hosanna," by S. School. Singing—"Be Kind to Each Other," by S. School. Singing—"God is Love," by Infant School. Address, by Julius B. R. in German. Singing—"Shout the Tidings," by S. School. Singing—"Sing His Praise," by Inf. School. REPRESENTATION OF THE SEASONS, Singing—"Jesus Loves the Sinners," by S. School. Singing—"Don't You Hear Them," by Infant School. Singing—"Angel's Song," by S. School. Speech, by John Dietz. Singing—"Parting," by S. School. Singing—"Star Spangled Banner."

A pleasant incident occurred during the exercises. At the conclusion of his speech, Master John Dietz turned to the Superintendent, Mr. R. A. Lytle, and in a few neat remarks, presented him with a splendid copy of Milton's poems, in behalf of the teachers and scholars. Mr. Lytle hardly knew what to make of it, so surprised was he; but accepted it as a token of their respect, and returned his thanks in a very feeling manner.

THE QUOTAS AGAIN.—The Quota for this Congressional District under the call for 500,000 men is 3,569. Of this number 855 is assigned to Adams county, 817 to Bedford, 1,079 to Franklin, 233 to Fulton and 695 to Somerset. The two classes are consolidated and the corrected list taken as a basis instead of the original list as before. We again subjoin the quotas for the several sub-districts in this county, with the assurance that they will stand in this shape on the 10th of March.

Quotas assigned.	No. held.
Berwick tp.,	12
Berwick bor.,	11
Conover,	29
Cumberland,	30
Franklin,	45
Freedom,	26
Germany,	41
Gettysburg,	66
Hamilton,	23
Hamiltonbor.,	30
Huntington,	46
Lancaster,	33
Liberty,	20
Mechanic,	21
Mountjoy,	31
Mountpleasant,	39
Oxford,	32
Reading,	87
Straban,	35
Tyone,	21
Union,	27
GRS	230

By deducting the number of men held in the last draft from the quotas assigned, you will have the number of men to be furnished. If this is not done by volunteering before the 10th of March, then each sub-district will have to furnish her full quota by submitting to a draft. In this county and Franklin the draft will be comparatively light, as the various sub-districts, by liberal bounties and energetic work, have pretty nearly succeeded in filling their quotas. The townships of Hamiltonbor., Franklin, Reading and Straban, in this county, we believe, are full, whilst others are nearly so. But a few more days remain in which much can be done, as the Government bounties will stop on the 1st of March.—Star.

GEN. WM. DUNCAN.

We find in the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 18th inst., the following high tribute to the character of Gen. Wm. Duncan, a native of this (Adams) county, and an uncle to Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., District Attorney. The Inquirer says:

General William Duncan, one of the oldest and most respected residents of our city, died on Tuesday afternoon last, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. This gentleman, during the greater portion of his life, was one of our most prominent and public-spirited citizens. Born and educated in Adams county, in this State, General Duncan removed to Philadelphia in early youth, and was engaged for some years in mercantile pursuits. He was a warm friend of Robert Morris, the Revolutionary financier, and on one occasion obtained the release of that noble patriot from imprisonment for a very heavy debt, by advancing the amount. In the war of 1812, with Great Britain, General Duncan was Superintendent of the United States Military Stores, and stationed at the Arsenal in Philadelphia. He was also Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was one of Governor Snyder's special Aids, and commanded a brigade at Camp Dupont, near Wilmington, Del., when Philadelphia was threatened by the approach of the British, before their defeat under Lord Ross at Red Bank.

Appointed by President Madison as Collector of Direct Tax for the Second District of Philadelphia, he discharged the duties of that office without deriving any pecuniary benefit, dividing the commission among his clerks. General Duncan was for many years a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at a time when it was considered an honor by our leading citizens to be representatives in that body. He was one of the founders of the Jefferson Medical College, and from its commencement has been a Trustee of that institution, and always evinced a deep interest in its success.

For a number of years largely engaged as an importing merchant, he retained a business which was commissioned by President Jackson, in 1823, as Surveyor of the Customs for the port of Philadelphia, a post which he held during the two terms of Gen. Jackson's administration.

Throughout a long life General Duncan was conspicuous for urbanity of manner, purity of character, integrity and energy of purpose. His strictly moral and religious sentiments, and bright example, together with an earnest advocacy of temperance principles, secured for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.—For nearly half a century he was deacon of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia, and held the office of that superior whose humble and devout follower he had been throughout life.

CONTRABANDS FROZEN TO DEATH.

There never was a people on the face of the earth more to be pitied than the poor slaves who have been stolen from their masters and comfortable homes by Abolition army officers. From our heart we feel for these deluded creatures. Accustomed to good clothing, warm houses and constant care, as they die off by scores and hundreds as soon as they fall into the hands of their new Abolition masters. At Cairo, twelve hundred recently died in six weeks from exposure and hunger. And even down at Beaufort, S. C., they are freezing to death. The Beaufort correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"New Year's night, here, was terribly cold—so severe that three negroes, exposed to the elements, were frozen to death! One of these victims sat down on the wharf, he had a barrel and was found stark and dead in the morning. The two others were little children, and perished of cold in their mother's arms."

The Abolitionists who, by misrepresentation and lies, induced these negroes to forsake their Southern homes, are, in the sight of God and man, murderers. Thousands of these ignorant people, who never knew what it was to want, and who had no capacity whatever to provide for themselves, were imposed upon by the tools of the Administration, who promised them "freedom" and "social equality," if they would consent to forsake their masters. The negroes consented, but alas! they soon discovered that the "freedom" and "social equality" promised them by heartless Abolition hirelings, meant destitution, starvation and death. Having accomplished their object, the Abolitionists abandoned these poor blacks, and left them to their inevitable fate—death from starvation and exposure! We repeat, the Abolitionists who enticed these slaves from their homes and then permitted them to perish, are murderers, and will be so regarded here and hereafter.

And these Abolitionists are the men who defy John Brown (who was the first secessionist); they are the men who have sneaked into the churches, into the parlors, drawing-rooms, nurseries, boudoirs and sculleries, crept into the prayer meetings and sewing-circles, defied the Creator and desecrated the best of his works, all about the poor slave! And now that they have thousands of deluded contrabands in their possession, they neglect them, and they die from cold and want of food. And yet these Abolitionists say that this war "is God's war, for the purpose of liberating four millions of blacks from slavery!" The wickedness and heartlessness of these scoundrels is without a parallel in history.—Carlisle Volunteer.

A DISGRACEFUL SPECTACLE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Beaufort, S. C., gives a lengthy account of a celebration and justification by the contrabands (some 15,000 in number) collected in and about that place of "fine mansions and beautiful orange groves." It was the "first anniversary of the freedmen in South Carolina." The celebration consisted of a military and civic procession. A large staging was erected, which was occupied by blacks and whites; a "great number of lady teachers from the North" (paid by the government) were present; speeches were made by Abolition officers and "intelligent contrabands."—Thirteen government oxen were roasted for this negro feast, and five thousand loaves of bread were distributed. The staging, the letter-writer says, presented a magnificent appearance; "it was surmounted with arches, festooned with evergreens and flowers, and on each arch were the names of LINCOLN, WASHINGTON, and JOHN BROWN."

Was ever a more brutal insult offered to the memory of the Father of his country?

A Young Lady Murdered.—Miss Emily G. Blunt, a most beautiful and interesting young lady, 18 years of age, from Massachusetts, was murdered by a contraband negro, near Fort Monroe, on the 21st inst. She was a teacher of young "contrabands," and was returning home from her labors, when she was overtaken by a powerful negro, who after violating her person, brutally murdered her by a blow upon the head.

THE WAR NEWS.

A dispatch purporting to come from Huntsville, Ala., states that the Confederates, supposed to be Gen. Rosecrans, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three different ferries, but were driven back by Gen. Dodge, with a very slight loss on his side.

We have lately and interesting news from the South, and from the Federal troops. The Richmond papers state that the Federal troops in strong force, under General Sherman, were moving on Mobile, and that all the non-combatants had been ordered to leave the city in anticipation of an attack.

HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD.
Mr. Kline, of Burke, a few days ago, read in his place, in the House at Harrisburg, the following bill, which was appropriately referred, and will no doubt be acted upon in due time:

WHEREAS, By a recent struggle in defense of the Constitution and the Union, which took place on that sacred soil in the vicinity of Gettysburg, in which the sons and patriots of our ancestors, the noble sires of the Revolution, have left their all, families, lives and fortunes, and the blood of the brave has been shed, and the people of the United States labor under great pecuniary distress in their pilgrimage to and from that "sacred" soil, by means of the irregular connections and accommodations on the part of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company;

And whereas, The citizens along the said Hanover Branch Railroad greatly enlarge their lives, &c., in crossing said railroad, for want of proper notice, on the part of said company; therefore,

It is enacted, &c.—SECTION 1. That the Hanover Branch Railroad Company be, and are hereby, required to keep and maintain proper fencing along the line of said railroad from the junction of the said railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the crossing of the said railroad with the York and Susquehanna Railroad, and to make and maintain the same in good condition, and at the crossing of said railroad on any turnpike and public road, the said Hanover Branch Railroad Company shall station a flagman for the purpose of signaling danger to horsemen, vehicles, and persons generally using said turnpike and public road.

Sec. 2. That the said Hanover Branch Railroad Company be, and the same are hereby, required to run a separate passenger train from Hanover Junction to Hanover in a time not exceeding thirty-five minutes, (length 12 1/2 miles) also, from Hanover to Hanover Junction in the same time, and make the regular connections with the Northern Central passenger trains to and from Baltimore.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the President and directors of said Hanover Branch Railroad Company to see that the provisions of the above and foregoing sections be complied with, and a failure on their part, after the expiration of six months, to comply with the provisions of the said sections, shall subject the said Hanover Branch Railroad Company to a fine of fifty dollars for each day that the provisions of said sections shall be complied with, after the expiration of six months, to be recovered as debts of like amount are recovered before any justice of the peace in the county of York, one-half of said amount to go to the directors of the said company, and the other half to the informer, who shall be a competent witness.

SHARP TRICK OF CONTRACTORS.
Our Eastern horse-dealers are most generally unscrupulous in their dealing, and the sharpest trick that has been played by the abolition horse contractors was recently near Washington city. They "dressed" the Government nicely, and this is the way they performed the feat, as related by a Washington correspondent:

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY'S SHARPNESS.—It is to be remembered that some weeks ago, a great stampede of horse-trucks placed from the Government enclosure a few miles below this city on the Potomac. It was reported that a full thousand of them had been driven into the river and been drowned. It is a fact that the whole thing was one of the many tricks of the horse-truck men. It is to be remembered that some weeks ago, a great stampede of horse-trucks placed from the Government enclosure a few miles below this city on the Potomac. It was reported that a full thousand of them had been driven into the river and been drowned. It is a fact that the whole thing was one of the many tricks of the horse-truck men.

THE LEGITIMATE RESULT.
The Administration, in its humane efforts to elevate the character of the African and equalize them with the white people, two years ago benevolently sent from Mexico, to Fort Royal, South Carolina, at the expense of the whole people of the United States, a few hundred spinners to educate, civilize and refine all the contrabands at that place. The New Hampshire Patriot, of the 4th of October, gives the results of the very benevolent experiment of Mr. Lincoln in the following paragraph:

"Private Advice General Agent says that many of the female Abolitionists who went to Fort Royal to teach the little negroes how to read and pray, have been obliged within a few months to abandon their black charges and open nurseries on their own private account. An officer informed us recently that not less than sixty-two white spinners had contributed to the population in and about Fort Royal. The climate seems to favor population. The more the production of Sea Island cotton by paid negro labor."

"The information furnished us by the officer concerning the sixty-four little niggers has been confirmed by the testimony of Mr. J. B. Billings, Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st South Carolina regiment, who is here in consequence of ill health. He said it is a sad truth."

After a calm, impartial and patient consideration of the subject, I am convinced that the proper employment of our resources, it is entirely possible to bring this war to a successful military close, and that such result should be accompanied and followed by conciliatory measures and that, by pursuing the political course I have advised, it is possible to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union—reunion in which the rights of both sections shall be preserved, and by which both parties shall preserve their self respect while they respect each other.—*Providence (R. I.) Post.*

Trouble in the Republican Ranks.—There is some talk that a big fight will happen next December when the Electoral College meets to cast their votes for President. Something will "drain" in case Mr. Lincoln, by military power, should choose, in defiance of the will of the people, a majority of electors. In that event he would be tripped up, by unscrupulous rogues against him in the Electoral College, and especially if he should run, as his friends do, without a nomination.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

A RETORT AND A PROPHECY.
We take the following passage from a recent debate in the Senate of Massachusetts:

Mr. Swan.—Now we have had part of one regiment come home after they had been enlisted. They had a funeral at thirty days. The Administration, if they are wise men, if they have a particle of wisdom, when these old soldiers re-enlist, will give them a furlough of thirty days, and they don't care whether they come home before or after re-enlisting.

Mr. Carter.—They can't all be spared to come home at this time.

Mr. Swan.—They could be spared to come home to vote, 17,000 of them. They would come to New York to attend the election of the Potomac was driven back to the lines of Washington, and now the Senator says they cannot be spared to take a furlough. The Administration can spare men so long as they see that the spring of them can continue their power—whenever they can take one step to perpetuate them in power, but they cannot spare them to come home and see their wives and little ones. Sir, I alluded to Gen. McClellan, and although I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, I tell you that in one year from the 4th of March next, you will have occasion to say, that the stone which the builders rejected, the same has become the head of the corner. Then we shall close this rebellion, and not till then.

The retort of Mr. Swan is a hit in the centre. It remains to be seen whether his prophecy is not a hit equally central.

Mr. We regard it as the height of impudence, that those who have been the cause of this war, and have laid out all to death those who had no share in producing it, to thrust themselves forward as the saviors of those whose blood is upon their skirts.

Mr. A young man named Isaac Hengedorn was killed at a dance house in Columbia, Pa., on Thursday night week.

Special Notices.
The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LATEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is by far the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Basting, Felling, Tacking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most perfect in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can use it to perfection. It is the only Family Sewing Machine, how to use the Singer Family Sewing Machine, our Family Sewing Machines are finished in choice and exquisite style.

The following Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when not in use, it is protected by a chain, and is not to be opened until the work is done. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and elegant manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming a popular family sewing machine, and is being sold by all the dealers in sewing machines for manufacturing purposes.

Silk twist, thread, needles, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
430 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.,
JOHN J. COOK & CO., Local Agents at Gettysburg. [Aug. 15, 1863.]

Important Discovery.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colics, Asthma, Breathing, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Discharges of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan's." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
27 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BROWN, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [July 27, Feb. 10, '63.]

Employment. [S25.]
AGENTS WANTED.—We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to agents for the following commission. Particulars sent free on application. Address: **JOHN J. COOK & CO.,** 810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. [May 18, 1863.]

MARRIED.
On Sunday, Feb. 21st, by Rev. W. F. R. Davis, Mr. ELI MOULSON, of Abbotstown, Adams county, Pa., to Miss HARRIET A. SEP, near Abbotstown, Adams county, Pa.

On the 18th inst., at the Buchler House, Harrisburg, by Rev. Geo. Gans, HARRY SHERMAN, of Cherry Grove Farm, York county, to Miss KATE RYAN, of Cumberland co.

DIED.
Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On Saturday last, in this place, Mrs. MARY E. wife of Mr. Charles Schmitt, aged about 21 years, died of cholera, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of her daughter, David W. WILSON, of Adams county, Pa., aged 3 years 2 months and 7 days.

In Manheim township, on the 16th inst., LEAH ANNA MARTHA, daughter of Joshua and Nancy Taylor, aged 1 year 4 months and 2 days.

On the 11th inst., in Greenwood, Franklin county, JOSEPH WILLIAM, son of Robert Black, aged 9 years and 3 months.

On the 18th inst., Mr. JOHN ELICKINGER, of Berwick township, aged 78 years 4 months and 28 days.

On the 22d inst., MARY COLE, daughter of George Cole, of Buchanan Valley, aged 8 years and 11 days.

On Saturday week, in McSherrytown, Mrs. MARY DILLER, wife of Jerome Heider, aged about 30 years.

On the 12th inst., in Adams county, Miss MARY ANN KOONTZ, aged 18 years 1 month and 24 days.

On the 2d inst., at East Berlin, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, son of Benjamin and Sarah Star, aged 8 years 11 months and 2 days.

At New Oxford, on the 14th inst., ALICE HAVENSTOCK, aged 10 years 2 months and 27 days.

On the 31st ult., of typhoid fever, Miss AMANDA MARY, aged 15 years 8 months and 12 days, daughter of Abner and Catherine Linn, of Union township, Adams county.

On the 5th inst., JOHN WILSON, son of John W. Fickie, of Huntington township, son of 3 years 9 months and 8 days.

On the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, MARTHA EMM, wife of Samuel Durban, aged 21 years 9 months.

On the 18th of January inst., SAMUEL FREDERICK, only son of William and Sallie A. S. Furrier, of Cumberland township, aged 7 years and 23 days.

THE MARKETS.
GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour, Rye, 6 00 to 6 50	Wheat, 5 50 to 6 00
White Wheat, 1 40 to 1 50	Red Wheat, 1 30 to 1 40
Corn, 20 00 to 21 00	Rye, 1 20 to 1 30
Oats, 12 00 to 13 00	Barley, 1 00 to 1 10
Timothy Seed, 50 00 to 55 00	Flax Seed, 2 00 to 2 50
Plaster of Paris, 12 00 to 13 00	Flour, 1 00 to 1 10
Flour, 1 00 to 1 10	Wheat, 1 00 to 1 10
Rye, 1 00 to 1 10	Corn, 1 00 to 1 10
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Change of Time.
CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

RAILROADS.—On and after
The first of January next, trains over the
 Gettysburg Railroad will run as follows:
 First Train will leave Gettysburg at 6.30.
 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and
 other points Southward. Return at 1.30, P.
 M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from
 York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other
 points North and Eastward.
 Second Train will leave Gettysburg at 8.
 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg,
 Philadelphia, for Gettysburg at 6 P. M., with
 passengers from same points. Passengers can
 also reach Baltimore on the same day by this
 train.
 B. McCURDY, President.
 Dec. 28, 1893.

New Goods
AT FAIRBANKS'—Fairbanks Bros.
 would respectfully inform their friends
 and the public generally that they have just
 received their Spring Stock of Goods from New
 York and

for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of **BRESS GOODS** ever offered to the citizens of the county and at **OLD PRICES!** "Quick sales and short profits" being our motto.

Call and examine at the sign of the
May 11, 1863. **RED FRONT.**

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEEDS & BEILER are now prepared to supply **COAL**, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

"They say we're roasting those indebted to them to call and my up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call?" Office opened from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Spring Goods

A T. A. SCOTT & SON'S—We invite the at

Attention to buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of
 Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, &c. &c. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottons, &c., &c. Call and see.
 May 18, 1853. A. SCOTT & SON.

E. & H. T. Anthony,
 PHOTOGRAPHIC
 MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND
 CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—Our catalogue and prices
 contain every thing *Four Thousand* different
 subjects in every condition, is constantly
 being added, and of Portraits of European Ameri-
 cans, &c. &c. 72 Regent's-circle, (near Brit-
 ish Museum), London, W. Call and see.
 Orders of the Post will be attended to.

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
500 5TH AVENUE
NEW YORK

W. A. BROWN, Proprietor.
170, 172, 174 BROADWAY STREET, NEW YORK.
170, 172, 174, WYOMING STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
 Proprietors of one of the most extensive JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES in the Eastern States, they draw the attention of the community generally to their SELF-REGULATING CLOCKS, in which the time is measured by the beat of the compass and the regularity of the pendulum, and thus insures the most perfect accuracy and reliability.

FOR RENT, ADVERTISING.
 For Terms, and a full description, please send for Circular, giving the following particulars: quantity of advertising space to be taken, by what plan, and not to be discontinued from the end of any advertising cycle.

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Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and is solicited the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Brockmire street, Georgetown.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

To Disabled Soldiers.

S. SEAMEN AND MARINERS, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—GRAS, C. T. & CO., Attorneys for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agency, Washington.

ington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Sailors, Seamen and Marines of the present war who are disabled by reason of wounds received in the service. Also for Sailors, Seamen and Marines, Heavy, Heavy and Artillery of War obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service. Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. T. FERGUSON, Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Galtysburg,
Nov. 18, 1892.

Come to the Fair!
AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT
RIDGE NUMBER 100. The stock is coming in
to the fair will fill the stock in the
remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices.
The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing

all the approved sorts.
N. B.—See the index board near Fliers Daily Post office.
T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861.
Proprietors.

John W. Tipton,
FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClintan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.
[Dec. 3, 1860.]

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fabrics' sign of the RED FROG.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS made and engraved to order.

FOR good Ale, Porter, Wine, &c., go to
CHRISERS.
BUFFALO SHOES.—A superior article of
 Over Shoes, for sale at the store of
ROW & WOODS.
THE American Excelcior Coffee and Borneo,
 for sale at Dr. H. HORSER'S Drug Store.